



# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862.

NUMBER 267.

The Daily Gazette  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
BY H. D. L. T., BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CHARLES HOLT, HENRY BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines close matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.

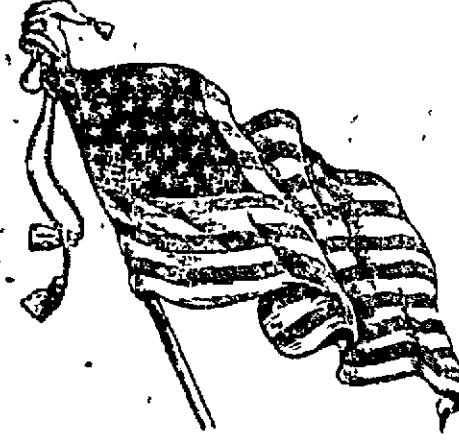
1 Square, 1 day, \$1.75; 2 days, \$3.00; 3 days, \$4.50; 4 days, \$5.00; 5 days, \$6.00; 6 days, \$7.00; 7 days, \$7.50; 8 days, \$8.00; 9 days, \$8.50; 10 days, \$9.00; 11 days, \$9.50; 12 days, \$10.00; 13 days, \$10.50; 14 days, \$11.00; 15 days, \$11.50; 16 days, \$12.00; 17 days, \$12.50; 18 days, \$13.00; 19 days, \$13.50; 20 days, \$14.00; 21 days, \$14.50; 22 days, \$15.00; 23 days, \$15.50; 24 days, \$16.00; 25 days, \$16.50; 26 days, \$17.00; 27 days, \$17.50; 28 days, \$18.00; 29 days, \$18.50; 30 days, \$19.00; 31 days, \$19.50; 32 days, \$20.00; 33 days, \$20.50; 34 days, \$21.00; 35 days, \$21.50; 36 days, \$22.00; 37 days, \$22.50; 38 days, \$23.00; 39 days, \$23.50; 40 days, \$24.00; 41 days, \$24.50; 42 days, \$25.00; 43 days, \$25.50; 44 days, \$26.00; 45 days, \$26.50; 46 days, \$27.00; 47 days, \$27.50; 48 days, \$28.00; 49 days, \$28.50; 50 days, \$29.00; 51 days, \$29.50; 52 days, \$30.00; 53 days, \$30.50; 54 days, \$31.00; 55 days, \$31.50; 56 days, \$32.00; 57 days, \$32.50; 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# The Daily Gazette

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, Feb 1, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Traitor Bright Not Yet Expelled.

The senate is still debating the question of Bright's expulsion. It needs no debate, the man is a traitor, or there is not one in the United States. Bright sent a letter to Jeff. Davis, addressed to him as the "President of the Confederate States," introducing a man who could furnish an improved kind of fire-arms. Fire-arms for what? To shoot down the loyal men of this country. What more is needed? Upon this the senate spends precious time in wordy talk, when the republic is on the brink of ruin. The senator who refuses to vote to expel Jessie D. Bright, should himself be thrust out of the senate chamber, as unworthy to legislate for patriotic people.

## Taxing Newspapers.

We have not been able to ascertain definitely what tax the committee of ways and means in congress have recommended to be levied upon the circulation of newspapers. One report says half a cent on each paper issued—another one quarter of a cent. Whichever sum it is, it is a gross outrage. At the lowest rate, the tax for a year would be over one thousand dollars. A bare statement of this fact justifies us in calling it an outrage of the grossest kind. How it was possible for twelve members of congress to unite in recommending such extortion, cannot be explained upon any other hypothesis than that they were ignorant of the effect of their recommendation. If such is the case, the finances of the nation have fallen into wofully incompetent hands, at a time when the existence of the nation depends upon their action.

Let us not be understood as urging that the newspaper business should not pay a tax to support the war. It should do so, and we are willing and anxious that the tax should be a high one; but we insist that it must be in the same proportion as that paid by other kinds of business—no more, no less. Let manufacturers of all kinds be taxed, printing among the rest; but anything of the kind proposed by the committee of ways and means would be unequal and therefore unjust. We hope congress will commit no such folly as to impose upon the newspaper press of the country such a burden as this, and we do not believe it will.

**BAT AT THEIR OWN GAME.**—Judge Spooner completely turned the table on the democracy by his amendments to the state rights expounding resolutions. When they were introduced, a democratic member of the senate exclaimed—"Enchanted, with the ace and both bowers in our hands."

There was not one whit of honesty or sincerity in the pretended anxiety to pass the resolutions; the democracy supposed they could make a little party capital out of the movement, but Judge Spooner was too good a player to let the game win.

It is said now that Russell of the London Times is not going home yet. He means to stay until he can make one prediction about the American people which is not falsified by events. He said that the "mob" would compel the administration to retain Mason and Slidell, and if we did not gain the "great victory before the end of January, the government at Washington would go to pieces." His prophecies remain unfulfilled, and it is seen that the republican government stands unshaken, even by the most untoward circumstances.

When he knows us better, and casts out some of his John Bull conceit, he may judge of our future more correctly.

**ABOUT A MULE.**—When Gen. Grant's division returned to Camp Jefferson, every man covered and bedraggled with mud, the rain pouring in torrents, and men and animals intensely disgusted with the performance, a mule hitched by long tether to the hind end of a wagon manifested his displeasure at the whole proceeding by kicking at every commissioned and non-commissioned officer and private that came within range. So vigorously did he play his heels that some of the irreverent parties offered to bet that if he was backed up against Columbus he would kick the whole concern into the river in an hour.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

That mule ought to be employed at Madison, and stationed at the door of the capitol to kick every member of our legislature who asks for leave of absence, or votes for adjournment from Friday till Tuesday. It may be thought that the mule would make a mistake and kick the wrong man. We think not; the chances of his hitting a member who does not shirk public duties directly or indirectly, would be so small that the performance might be risked.

**PARDON OF GORDON, THE SLAVE TRADER.**—A large delegation of citizens of the state of Maine, conducted by ex-Senator Evans, visited Washington last week, and made application to President Lincoln before Judges Nelson and Shipman, at New York, of dealing in the slave trade. In the event of a pardon being denied, the delegation pray for a commutation of the punishment. The President has not yet given an answer to the delegation.

## Infamous Swindlers.

The reports from the Burnside expedition that worthless ships were furnished, and that villainous captains and pilots, on board of them did their utmost to wreck the vessels, that the contractors might get two prices for their rotten vessels, will stimulate the people. At first it was said that the misfortunes of the expedition were attributable to "traitors," but it is more likely that the greed of gain, on the part of men or wretches, who would betray any government to make money out of it, is the cause.

The present war has developed the prevalence of latent rascality which may well amaze the country. Everywhere the wildest creatures on earth have been present and ready to take advantage of the nation's wants and necessities to fill their own pockets. They furnish shoddy uniforms, worthless arms, diseased horses, rotten vessels, and other articles too numerous to mention. A traitor is a king compared with such heartless wretches. They should be tried by a court martial and hung till they are dead. Before the war progresses further, let us have a law to punish such scoundrels.

The charges against the contractors for the Burnside expedition, and their allies, are to be rigidly investigated. For this purpose Senator Grimes, of Iowa has introduced the following resolutions:

**Resolved,** That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish the senate a statement, in tabular form, showing the name of each vessel purchased or chartered for the use of the war department since the 1st day of April last; also when these vessels were purchased or chartered; how many such vessels have been lost or destroyed, and the value of public property lost or destroyed in consequence thereof. Also, that he inform the senate what vessels are now under charter by the government; where they are, when chartered, for what purpose, by whom and at what rate."

## Legislative.

**FRIDAY, Jan. 31.**—**SENATE.**—Senator Foote introduced a bill to provide for a capitation tax. This bill provides for laying a tax of one dollar upon each male person of the age of 21 years, to be collected as other taxes, and to be made a part of the war fund. The railroad license bill came in from the assembly, with an amendment, and the consideration of the subject was postponed till Wednesday next. A considerable discussion was had over a bill to pay the expenses of Rev. J. H. Reid, connected with the sanitary commission. It was understood that the service was never authorized, and should not be paid; and, on the other hand, that good service had been performed, affording relief to the soldiers, and should be paid for. The bill was ordered to a third reading.—Adjourned to Saturday morning.

**ASSEMBLY.**—The Assembly met at 9 o'clock this morning, in order to adjourn before eastern train left. Only 51 members answered to their names. Thereupon the house adjourned to Monday evening next. Practically till next Wednesday. There will not be a quorum here on Monday eve nine. On Tuesday, there will be so thin a house that those present will not take the responsibility of acting on any important bills. Wednesday and Thursday the house will be nearly full. Thus practically there are but two working days in the week.—*Madison Journal.*

**SOLDIER'S BOUNTY MONEY.**—By an act of congress of July 22, 1861, \$100 was authorized to be paid to the widow of each officer and soldier, in addition to the pension hitherto granted, who was killed or died in the service of the United States. Also, by another section of the same act, a similar sum of \$100 was directed to be given to each officer or soldier who should have served out his two years of enrollment, or if sooner discharged by the close of the war. Congress, in the hurry of legislation, made no appropriation for these objects. Over \$70,000,000 will be required. Demands are now constantly made upon the government for this bounty. Of course nobody gets paid.

**THE PENALTY OF SECESSION SYMPATHY.**—The St. Louis Democrat, of Wednesday morning, contains a column of advertisements of pro-secessionists' sales of articles levied upon to make good default in the payment of assessments called for by Gen. H. L. Finkleff from the secession sympathizers of St. Louis. The sale is to take place on the 3d proximo. Among the articles to be sold are books, office and parlor furniture, such as desks, safes, pianos, sofas, side-boards, horses, carriages, buggies, carpets, &c. Mrs. Trusten Polk and Mrs. Rebecca Sibley are the lady sufferers, and Messrs. Park, Armstrong, Finkleff, Kaysor, & Barck, Kingsland and others, the male victims.

**TO-DAY'S REPORT.**—  
(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

**MORNING DESPATCHES.**—**WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.**

Jesse D. Bright will be expelled from the senate, but probably not till Tuesday, as there will be a long executive session on Monday.

**THE LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.**—The legislature of South Carolina has authorized a loan of one million of dollars, to be used in aid of rebuilding the burned portion of Charleston. The money is to be loaned to such as desire to rebuild. None but fire-proof buildings are to be erected.

**THE WESTERN ARMY.**—I am asked many times a day this question: "How does the western army compare with the army of the Potowmack?" If I were east there would probably be a similar inquisitiveness.

There are no invidious comparisons to be drawn. There is a wide difference between them, which must be apparent to a casual observer. Even the western troops with the army of the Potowmack are different from those gathered here. The discipline on the Potowmack is much more severe than here. Officers here are very often half fellows with the soldiers. The rules of military etiquette are barely observed. Officers mingle with the men, tell stories, and have what may be called good times.

There is a great deal more democracy here than on the Potowmack. Soldiers here are quite as good as the officers whom they elected. Officers are aware that after the war is over there will be elections, and many of them undoubtedly have an eye to the political future. I have seen few young men here who were proud of their shoulder straps. Possibly, if they were in Washington with crowds of ladies on the street, they might be more conscious of their own importance.

It is now confidently expected that there are not too many members of the house who are prepared to advocate the immediate and unconstitutional emancipation of slaves. All hope of legislation favorable

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Omaha Union Passenger Depot

## Last Night's Report.

**FRIDAY MONROE, Jan. 30.**—In expectation of the success of General Burnside's expedition in the opening of at least two congressional districts, Major Nash Taylor, the provisional governor, has issued a proclamation ordering an election on the 22d of February to ratify or reject the ordinances of the constitution of the 18th of November, and also for the election of two representatives in congress.

The following is from southern papers received to-day:

**SAVANNAH, Jan. 29.**

The city is comparatively quiet. No immediate attack is apprehended. The object of the Yankees seems to be to cut off communication with Fort Pulaski. There

were six federal gunboats at Wall's cut, and seven at Head of Wilmington Island, and command the channel of the river yesterday.

Com. Tazwell was conveying two

steamers and a flatboat towards Fort Pulaski with provisions.

The enemy opened fire upon them and a battle ensued, lasting 40 minutes.

The provision boats and the

steamer Sampson are now returning.

The federal fired upon the latter, and she was

slightly damaged. Fort Pulaski is proviso-

ned for six months. A letter from an of-

ficer at the fort says that the enemy cannot

take it by any effort they may make.

The Yankees are now engaged in ramming ob-

structions in the channel.

The people of Savannah are firm and

confident in their ability to defend the

city.

**PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 30.**

The following is additional to the Anglo

Saxon's advice:

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has issued a proclamation ordering an

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and seven at Head of Wilmington Island,

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Com. Tazwell was conveying two

steamers and a flatboat towards Fort

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The enemy opened fire upon them and a

battle ensued, lasting 40 minutes.

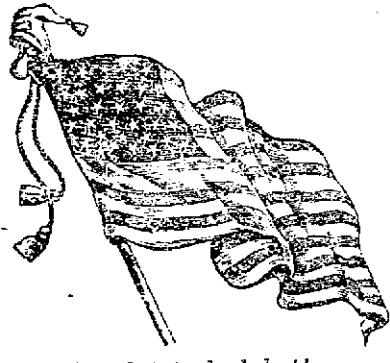
The provision boats and the

# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, Feb 1, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Traitor Bright Not Yet Expelled.

The senate is still debating the question of Bright's expulsion. It needs no debate. The man is a traitor, or there is not one in the United States. Bright sent a letter to Jeff. Davis, addressed to him as the "President of the Confederate States," introducing a man who could furnish an improved kind of fire-arms. Fire-arms for what? To shoot down the loyal men of this country. What more is needed? Up to this the senate spends precious time in wordy talk, when the republic is on the brink of ruin. The senator who refuses to vote to expel Jesse D. Bright, should himself be thrust out of the senate chamber, as unworthy to legislate for a patriotic people.

## Taxing Newspapers.

We have not been able to ascertain definitely what tax the committees of ways and means in congress have recommended to be levied upon the circulation of newspapers. One report says half a cent on each paper issued—another one quarter of a cent. Whatever sum it is, it is a gross outrage. At the lowest rate, our tax for a year would be over one thousand dollars. A bare statement of this fact justifies us in calling it an outrage of the grossest kind. How it was possible for twelve members of congress to unite in recommending such extortion, cannot be explained upon any other hypothesis than that they were ignorant of the effect of their recommendation. If such is the case, the finances of the nation have fallen into woefully incompetent hands, at a time when the existence of the nation depends upon their action.

Let us not be understood as urging that the newspaper business should not pay a tax to support the war. It should do so, and we are willing and anxious that the tax should be a high one; but we insist that it must be in the same proportion as that paid by other kinds of business—no more, no less. Let manufacturers of all kinds be taxed, printing among the rest, but nothing of the kind proposed by the committee of ways and means would be unequal and therefore unjust. We hope congress will commit no such folly as to impose upon the newspaper press of the country such a burden as this, and we not believe it will.

**BAT AT THEIR OWN GAME.**—Judge Spooner completely turned the table on the democracy by his amendments to the state rights expunging resolutions. When they were introduced, a democratic member of the senate exclaimed—"Enchanted, with the ace and both bowers in our hands."

There was not one whiff of honesty or sincerity in the pretended anxiety to pass the resolutions; the democracy supposed they could make a little party capital out of the movement, but Judge Spooner was too good a player to let the game win.

It is said now that Russell of the London Times is not going home yet. He means to stay until he can make one prediction about the American people which is not falsified by events. He said that the "mob" would compel the administration to retain Mason and Slidell, and if we did not gain the "great victory" before the end of January, the government at Washington would go to pieces." His prophecies remain unfulfilled, and it is seen that a republican government stands unshaken, even by the mostoward circumstances.—When he knows us better, and casts out some of his John Bull conceit, he may judge of our future more correctly.

**ABOUT A MILE.**—When Gen. Grant's division returned to Camp Jefferson, every man covered and bedraggled with mud, the rain pouring in torrents, and men and animals intensely disgusted with the performance, a mule hitched by a long tether to the hind end of a wagon manifested his displeasure at the whole proceeding by kicking at every commissioned and non-commissioned officer and private that came within range. So vigorously did he play his heels that some of the irreverent parties offered to bet that if he was backed up against Columbus he would kick the whole concern into the river in an hour.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

**THE WESTERN ARMY.**—I am asked many times a day this question: "How does the western army compare with the army of the Potomac?" If I were east there would probably be a similar inquisitiveness.—There are no invidious comparisons to be drawn. There is a wide difference between them, which must be apparent to a casual observer. Even the western troops with the army of the Potomac are different from those gathered here. The discipline on the Potomac is much more severe than here. Officers here are very often half follows with the soldiers. The rules of military etiquette are rarely observed. Officers mingle with the men, tell stories, and have what may be called good times.—There is a great deal more democracy here than on the Potomac. Soldiers feel that they are quite as good as the officers whom they elected. Officers are aware that after the war is over there will be elections, and many of them undoubtedly have an eye to the political future. I have seen few men here who were proud of their shoulder straps. Possibly, if they were in Washington with crowds of ladies on the street, they might be more conscious of their own importance.—*Cairo Cor. Boston Journal.*

**PARDON OF GORDON, THE SLAVE TRADER.**—A large deputation of citizens of the state of Maine, conducted by ex-Senator Evans, visited Washington last week, and made application to President Lincoln for a pardon for Capt. Gordon, convicted before Judges Nelson and Shipman, at New York, of dealing in the slave trade. In the event of a pardon being denied, the deputation pray for commutation of the punishment. The President has not yet given an answer to the deputation.

**WALTER GIRLS GOING TO ALBANY.**—We are informed on good authority that a score of the prettiest of "pretty walter girls" have been sent to Albany, to use their charms on the legislature in favor of the concert saloons. The regular theatres are using the ordinary lobby influence of "weighty reason" and it will be interesting to observe what they will find an abundance in their harbor.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## Infamous Swindlers.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

FORT MONROE, Jan. 30.

In expectation of the success of General Burnside's expedition in the opening of at least two congressional districts, Major Nash Taylor, the provisional governor, has issued a proclamation ordering an election on the 22d of February to ratify or reject the ordinances of the constitution of the 18th of November, and also for the election of two representatives in congress.

The following is from southern paper received to-day:

SAVANNAH, Jan. 29.

The city is comparatively quiet. No immediate attack is apprehended. The object of the Yankees seems to be to cut off communication with Fort Pulaski. There were six federal gunboats at Wall's cut, and seven at Head of Wilmington Island, and command the channel of the river yesterday. Com. Taft was conveying two steamers and a flatboat towards Fort Pulaski with provisions. The enemy opened fire upon them and a battle ensued, lasting 40 minutes. The provision boats and the steamer Sampson are now returning. The federal fired upon the latter, and she was slightly damaged. Fort Pulaski is provisioned for six months. A letter from an officer at the fort says that the enemy cannot take it by any effort they may make. The Yankees are now engaged in removing obstructions in the channel. The people of Savannah are firm and confident in their ability to defend the city.

The Norfolk Day Book calls upon the ladies to contribute their red woolen skirts and dresses to the government.

PORTRAIT, Mo., Jan. 30.

The following is additional to the Anglo-Saxon's advice, sent this morning:

Several members of parliament had been addressing their constituents. America was the main topic. Mr. Gladstone made a speech at Leith in which he was very friendly towards the Americans, and hoped the concessions of the American government would be concurred in in the most generous spirit, and irritation not be increased by minute criticism. He thought the north had undertaken a task which would prove too much for them.

The London Times predicts a speedy collapse in America under the suspension of specific payments.

The Times publishes extracts from Russell's diary of the 3d of January. He says it requires an augmentary faith to believe there will be any success in subjugating the south, for the army of the north will be struck down for want of means. The pretense of there being Union men at the south is fast vanishing.

Russell notices "an extraordinary lack of ordinary political common sense in American journals."

Capt. Symmes, of the confederate states navy, and commander of the Somter, has addressed a letter to the Times, defending his ship against the insinuations of the secretary of the federal navy, who, in his official report, describes the Somter as a piratical rover.

French journals generally compliment the cabinet at Washington for their action in regard to the Trent affair.

The King of Prussia, in his speech on the opening of the chambers, rejoiced at the happy issue of the Anglo-American difficulties.

The publication of the correspondence in relation to the Trent affair had led to some very bitter strictures on the dispatch of Mr. Seward, particularly as regards that part of it where it is announced by him that the prisoners, Mason and Slidell, would be retained, and the interests of the Union required it. The London Times doubts whether any nation committed a blunder so palpable and so enormous. The Morning Post says "it is clear that the law of the stronger is the only law in the United States."

The Herald says that the last four lines of Seward's dispatch is the only part of it that can be accepted as an answer to the British demands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

SENATE.—Several resolutions were adopted.

A debate ensued on the want of proper management of the army hospitals.

Mr. Johnson, from the special committee on that part of the president's message relating to the construction of a military railroad from Kentucky to Tennessee, reported a bill for that purpose.

The case of Senator Bright was then taken up.

Mr. Howe proceeded to speak at length on the subject. He thought it was a very poor apology for the senator to say that he had forgotten that he had ever written that letter, or that Mr. Lincoln was his friend. The subject was un-concluded.

After executive session the senate adjourned.

**SEXTON WILSON OF MISSOURI.**—There is more or less feeling in Missouri against the appointment of Robert Wilson to the senate. The Leavenworth Times says he is a semi-Union man of the same stripe of the present lieutenant governor of Missouri, who is only seemingly loyal through indifference which happen to surround him. The St. Joseph Times does not like him, and is truly loyal man in any loyal state, who is informed in regard to the matter. There is no conclusive evidence of treasonable sentiments against Wilson as there was against Trusten Polk, and we don't see that the country has gained anything by the exchange.

**SCOTT'S REDUCTION.**—The whaling fleet of New London has been reduced from twenty-eight ships and barks, nine brigs and schooners, with a tonnage of 11,245, on the first of January, 1861, to fourteen ships and barks, and six brigs and schooners, with a tonnage of 6,558, at the present time. The importation of sperm oil, whale oil and whalebone into the port the past year amounted to 217 barrels sperm, 19,452 barrels whale, and 52,450 pounds bone, being greatly short of that of 1860.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

### Arrival and Departure of Mail.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861:

Arrive.	Closes.	Depart.
Chicago, through.	10 A.M.	6:30 P.M.
" " " " "	4:30 P.M.	12:30 A.M.
Madison and way.	12:45 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Milwaukee, through.	12:45 P.M.	4:15 P.M.
" " " " "	5:30 P.M.	10:15 P.M.
Monroe and way.	10:45 A.M.	6:30 P.M.
Madison and way.	12:45 P.M.	4:05 P.M.
Orchard and way.	12:45 P.M.	4:15 P.M.
Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 6 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P.M.		
Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P.M.		
Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 8 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P.M.		

J. M. HUNGRESS, Postmaster.

### CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. Goosman, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A.M., and 7 P.M. Sunday School, 9 A.M., Friday evening services 7:30 P.M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—W. S. Bratton, Pastor. Sunday services, 10:45 A.M., and 7 P.M.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—John Sargeant, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10:45 A.M., and 7 P.M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—M. P. Kinney, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A.M., and 7 P.M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—H. J. Jexon, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A.M., and 7 P.M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

ST. CATHARINE'S (Catholic)—Corner Cherry and Holmes street. John Connor, Pastor. Services at 8 A.M., and 10:45 A.M. Vespers at 8 P.M.

### Roller Fund.

The undersigned acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the support of families of soldiers:

Am't acknowledged to 1st Dec. ....	\$2496.88
Robert Hodge. ....	6.25
J. D. Rexford. ....	25.00
Henry Search. ....	12.00
V. Jounanenut. ....	2.50
G. H. Davis. ....	9.00
B. F. Pendleton. ....	3.25
F. & D. Strank. ....	5.50
S. C. Burrough. ....	12.75
J. W. Dejiz. ....	1.25
D. S. Trent. ....	5.00
N. S. Graves. ....	4.50
H. S. Congor. ....	25.00
F. & D. Strank. ....	7.00
Theo. Kendall. ....	2.75
E. H. Doe. ....	25.00
E. Dano. ....	6.50
Thos' Lappin. ....	25.00

\$2675.13

J. BODWELL DOE, Treasurer.

February 1st, 1862.

Lost.—Last evening between the post office and Hoyt's corner, a bunch of keys. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at this office.

THE ORGANIZATION OF COL. BARSTOW'S CATALYST.—The twelve full companies composing Col. Barstow's regiment having been completed and mustered into the United States service yesterday, the organization of the regiment was completed by administering to Col. Barstow and the other regimental officers the army oath. Captains Lamont and Trowbridge, of the regular army, mustering officers, were present, handsomely mounted, at dress parade, where the ceremonies took place. Cheer after cheer arose from the lines as they witnessed the officers mustering in, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

The mustering officers have certified to the regimental organization, and made the necessary requisitions for arms.

This regiment is one of the best raised in the state. The men are above the average in physical development, and possess that intelligence and courage which make superior soldiers. They have already made excellent progress in that part of the infantry drill which is an incident of the cavalry service.

While the general duties of the camp have been faithfully attended to by Col. Barstow and his officers, they are entitled to especial commendations for their successful efforts to preserve quietness and peace in the streets of the city. The bitter complaints made by the people of Madison of the conduct of the soldiers in Camp Randall are never heard here. Our city is as orderly and peaceable as it ever was, and the frequent and complimentary remarks upon this fact, our citizens seem to fully appreciate as desirable a state of things, and are at all times anxious to render honor to whom honor is due.

SUGAR RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.—The following officers and directors have been elected for the ensuing year:

President—Simon Mills.  
Vice President—James Campbell.  
Treasurer—David Atwood.  
Executive Committee—W. F. Porter, J. Campbell, L. W. Burdon.  
Directors—Simon Mills, Madison; W. F. Porter, Madison; I. N. Wood, Portage City; L. W. Burdon, Portage City; Wm. Abel, Janesville; H. T. Moore, Brothhead; James Campbell, Albany; J. H. Warren, Albany; G. F. Thompson, Albany; E. Bowen, Albany.

SICKNESS AND DEATHS IN THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Another member of Captain Britton's company, Charles K. Bryan, has gone to his long home. He has a family in this city. A number of sudden deaths have occurred in the eighth regiment since they went to Cairo, and we judge from reports that the health of the men is seriously affected by their removal from Sulphur Springs. The eighth is to live five days to be decimated by disease in that miserable mud-hole at Cairo. The best thing that could be done would be to move every soldier out of it, into active service in Kentucky. It has already caused the death of more men than would have been lost in a great battle. If our regiment is in need of hospital stores, or any thing else that will mitigate their unpleasant situation, which can be forwarded from Wisconsin, let them make their wants known, and we do not doubt they will be attended to.

Lost.—A box, containing books and some articles of clothing, belonging to Byron G. Smith, a private in the Tredway Rifles, was left at Camp Tredway, on the departure of the regiment, which his friends would like to recover. An album, the property of a sister of Mr. S., is especially desired. Any reasonable reward will be paid upon its return to this office. —dawlt.

Key Found.—Apply at this office.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette, From the Seventh Regiment.

CAMP 7TH REGT. W. V., Jan. 27.

EDDIE'S GAZETTE.—The position of the great army of the Potomac remains unchanged, and now must of necessity remain so for some time, for to move in force at present is almost impossible. The condition of the roads is terrible; it has rained or snowed almost daily for two weeks, and as far as Wisconsin soil cannot compare with Virginia. Our camping ground although the deepest that could be selected in this vicinity, looks more like a lake with tents floating upon it than it does like land.

It is severe weather for the health of the soldiers, in mud from four to eight inches in depth, with consistence of hot mush; but guard duty and picket duty must be done without regard to weather. One half of our regiment has just returned from picket duty where they have been for forty-eight hours, in the rain and mud; and although cold, wet and hungry, they are as happy as larks, and their places are supplied by others equally as happy. There is but little complaint among the men when called upon for duty, but there is a latent spirit of discontent existing in the army which will soon show itself; if delay and inactivity is persisted in much longer.

WATCH REPAIRER.—Clocks and Jewelry carefully and neatly repaired.

EXTRAVAGANT DONE TO ORDER.

J. A. DENELL.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry; SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, Spectacles, &c., &c.

at the old stand, corner of Myers' New Block, where we will be pleased to meet any and all of the former passengers, and to give them the best of service. We pledge to them we will give them better bargains than can be had in the city or states.

Having lived several years experience at a practical

WATCH REPAIRER.

four of which have been purchased, portion to the late

advance, thereby giving to the advantage of merchants

who have been obliged to pay a higher rate for goods

purchased within the past week or two; we shall there

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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry; SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, Spectacles, &c., &c.

at the old stand, corner of Myers' New Block, where we will be pleased to meet any and all of the former passengers, and to give them the best of service. We pledge to them we will give them better bargains than can be had in the city or states.

Having lived several years experience at a practical

WATCH REPAIRER.

four of which have been purchased, portion to the late

advance, thereby giving to the advantage of merchants

who have been obliged to pay a higher rate for goods

purchased within the past week or two; we shall there

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

### Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861:  
 Chicago, through, Arrive. Close. Depart 10:25 A. M. 6:30 P. M. 7:30 A. M.  
 4:30 P. M. 12:45 P. M. 12:45 P. M.  
 Oakwood and way 12:45 P. M. 4:30 P. M. 4:30 P. M.  
 Milwaukee, through 5:30 P. M. 10:30 A. M. 11:30 A. M.  
 Menomonee, through 10:30 A. M. 4:30 P. M. 4:30 P. M.  
 Madison and way 12:45 P. M. 3:30 P. M. 4:30 P. M.  
 Belvidere and way, 5:30 P. M. 4:30 P. M. 4:30 P. M.  
 Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvester closed, leaving Janesville at 6 A. M.; arrives Wednesday evening.  
 Overland mail from Madison to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 7 P. M.; closes Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A. M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

### CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. GOODSPUR, Pastor. Sabbath service, 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Geo. C. HICKMAN, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. TRINITY CHURCH.—Hiram W. BEERS, Rector. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M. Friday evening service 7 P. M. CHRIST CHURCH.—H. W. SPALDING, Rector. Sunday services, 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—JOHN SHARPE, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—J. M. GOODSPUR, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—M. P. KINNEY, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. CATHOLIC.—J. M. SPALDING, Rector. Sunday services, 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. PRAYER MEETING, THURSDAY EVENING.

ST. CUTHBERT. (Catholic)—Corner Cherry and Holmes street. JOHN CONNOR, Pastor. Services at 8 A. M. and 10:45 A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

### Relief Fund.

The undersigned acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the support of families of soldiers:—  
 Am't acknowledged to 1st Decem... \$2496.89  
 Robert Hodge..... 625  
 J. D. Rexford..... 25.00  
 Henry Searc..... 12.00  
 V. Joannault..... 2.00  
 G. H. Davis..... 9.00  
 B. F. Pendleton..... 3.25  
 F. & D. Strunk..... 5.50  
 S. C. Burham..... 12.75  
 J. W. Deitz..... 1.25  
 D. S. Treat..... 5.00  
 N. S. Graves..... 4.50  
 H. S. Conger..... 25.00  
 F. & D. Strunk..... 7.00  
 Theo. Kendall..... 2.75  
 E. R. Doe..... 25.00  
 F. Dano..... 6.50  
 Thos' Lappin..... 25.00

\$2475.13

J. BODWELL DOE, Treasurer.  
 February 1st, 1862.

LOST.—Last evening between the post-office and Hoyt's corner, a bunch of keys. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at this office.

FULL ORGANIZATION OF COL. BARSTOW'S CAVALRY.—The twelve full companies composing Col. Barstow's regiment having been completed and mustered into the United States service yesterday, the organization of the regiment was completed by administering to Col. Barstow and the other regimental officers the army oath. Captains Lamont and Trowbridge, of the regular army, mustering officers, were present, handsomely mounted, at dress parade, where the ceremony took place. Cheer after cheer arose from the line as they witnessed the officers mustering in, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

The mustering officers have certified to the regimental organization, and made the necessary requisitions for arms.

This regiment is one of the best raised in the state. The men are above the average in physical development, and possess that intelligence and courage which make superior soldiers. They have already made excellent progress in that part of the infantry drill which is an incident of the cavalry service.

While the general duties of the camp have been faithfully attended to by Col. Barstow and his officers, they are entitled to especial commendations for their successful efforts to preserve quietness and peace in the streets of the city. The bitter complaints made by the people of Madison of the conduct of the soldiers in Camp Randall are never heard here. Our city is as orderly and peaceable as it no regiment was quartered within its limits. Judging from the frequent and complimentary remarks upon this fact, our citizens seem to fully appreciate so desirable a state of things, and are at all times anxious to render honor to whom honor is due.

SCOTT RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.—The following officers and directors have been elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Simeon Mills.

Vice-President—James Campbell.

Treasurer—David Atwood.

Executive Committee—W. F. Porter, J. Campbell, L. W. Barden.

Directors—Simeon Mills, Madison; W. F. Porter, Madison; I. N. Dufour, Milwaukee; H. N. Ward, Portage City; L. W. Barden, Portage City; Wm. Abel, Jamesville; H. T. Moore, Brodhead; James Campbell, Albany; J. H. Warren, Albany; C. F. Thompson, Albany; E. Bowen, Albany.

SICKNESS AND DEATHS IN THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Another member of Captain Britton's company, Charles K. Bryan, has gone to his long home. He has a family in this city. A number of sudden deaths have occurred in the eighth regiment since they went to Cairo, and we judge from reports that the health of the men is seriously affected by their removal from Sulphur Springs. The eighth is too fine a regiment to be decimated by disease in that miserable mud-hole at Cairo. The best thing that could be done would be to move every soldier out of it, into active service in Kentucky. It has already caused the death of more men than would have been lost in a great battle. If our regiment is in need of hospital stores, or anything else that will mitigate their unpleasant situation, which can be forwarded from Wisconsin, let them make their wants known, and we do not doubt they will be attended to.

LOST.—A box, containing books and some articles of clothing, belonging to Byron G. Smith, a private in the Tredway Rifles, was left at Camp Tredway, on the departure of the regiment, which his friends would like to recover. An album, the property of a sister of Mr. S., is especially desired. Any reasonable reward will be paid upon its return to this office.

Key FOUND.—Apply at this office.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette, From the Seventh Regiment.

CAMP 7TH REGT. W. V., Jan. 27.  
 EDITORS GAZETTE.—The position of the great army of the Potomac remains unchanged, and now must of necessity remain so for some time, for to move in force at present is almost impossible. The condition of the roads is terrible; it has rained or snowed almost daily for two weeks, and as far and Wisconsin soil cannot compare with Virginia. Our camping ground although the driest that could be selected in this vicinity, looks more like a lake with tents floating upon it than it does like land.

It is severe weather for the health of the soldiers, in mud from four to eight inches in depth, with a consistency of hot mush; but guard duty and picket duty must be performed without regard to weather. One half of our regiment has just returned from picket duty where they have been for forty-eight hours, in the rain and mud; and although cold, wet and hungry, they are as happy as larks, and their places are supplied by others equally as happy. There is but little complaint among the men when called upon for duty, but there is a latent spirit of discontent existing in the army which will soon show itself, if delay and inactivity is persisted in much longer.

This army is composed of men whose patriotism is not measured by thirteen dollars per month and a daily ration. They are here to crush out rebellion and are ready to make any sacrifice necessary to accomplish it, but to endure the hardships and exposures of camp life, month after month, without seeing any practical results accomplished, makes them impatient.

The health of the Wisconsin troops is excellent, although the changeable weather and their camping ground are very conducive to sickness.

I will enclose a tabular statement of the sanitary condition of this brigade, for the last month, and will furnish you a similar statement from the other Wisconsin regiments on the Potomac, as soon as they are received.

Colonel Vaudor has at last received an appointment as consul to Tahiti and resigned, after serving nearly three months as colonel of the regiment, without coming in sight of it. Lieut. Colonel Robinson will be promoted as Colonel, and Major Hamilton as Lieut. Colonel. They are both men of ability and energy, and command the confidence and respect of the entire regiment.

We are all anxious for more active scenes, and if we ever meet the rebels with our popular commander, General King, to direct, you may expect to hear a good report from this brigade.

I will send you, to-morrow, some of Jeff. Davis' "hard currency" designed for our benefit, but it failed to perform its mission.

It is a ten pound percussion shell for rifles, which was secured by Capt. F. M. Clegg of this regiment, while on picket duty.

These shells when complete, have a ring of soft metal around the base, which is expanded by the force of the gasses generated when the gun is discharged, and being pressed into the rifled grooves prevents windage, and gives rotation and accuracy to the missile. If you get hard up and want the services of a disburser agent who will shell out immediately, just give the leaded point of this missile a smart blow with a hammer and the thing will probably be done to your entire satisfaction.

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**J. A. DENELL,**  
 SUCCESSION TO  
 SPALDING & CO.  
 J. A. DENELL,  
 JONESVILLE,  
 WISCONSIN,  
 1862.

**A CHANGE.**

The subscriber having purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by C. Spalding, takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Janesville and the country generally that we will keep a full assortment of

**Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, Spectacles, &c., &c.**

at the old stand, corner of Myer's New Block, where we will be pleased to meet any and all of the former patrons and as many new ones as may honor him with a call. We pledge to you no greater service but giving you the best and fairest goods at the lowest price.

**WATCH REPAIRER,**

four of which in this city, I can safely promise, these having watches for repairs that if they are trusted to my care I will do them just, and my charges will be nominal.

**Clock and Jewelry carefully and neatly repaired;**

# Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache, CURE Nervous Headache All kinds of Headache.

By use of these pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They soon fall in removing Nerves and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, —removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, delicate females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

## BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicines. A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

## PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,  
45 Cedar Street, New York.

## THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

## S PALDING'S

## CEPHALIC PILLS,

will convince all who suffer from

## HEADACHE.

THAT A

## SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

At these Testimonials are unsatisfactory to Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MAHONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 1, 1861.

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so much that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I took from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige.

Yours very truly,  
JAMES KENNEDY.

HATFIELD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

I wish to send you one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours respectfully,

MARY ANN STOCKHOUSE.

SPRUCHE CREEK, HUNTINGTON Co., Pa.,  
January 15, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, Sir:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,  
J. H. D. SIMONE.

P.S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLEVILLE, Vt., Jan. 15, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, Sir:

I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES KENNEDY.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, Sir:

Not long since I sent to you a box of Cephalic Pills for my wife, and I have had a great deal of benefit, and received the same, and they have good an effect that I send to you for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,  
Yonkers, N. Y.

YONKERS, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

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Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,  
Yonkers, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, also cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been, troubled with the headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

W. G. WHELOCK,  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS,  
BAR-FIXTURES, PICKLES, MEATS,  
FRUITS, ETC., ETC.

CONSTANTLY ON hand a large assortment of the choicer kinds of

French, Brandies, Holland Gin, Jamison, and an endless variety of fine Imported Wines.

The best brands of Champagne, Liqueur, Port, Scotch, Madeira, Sherry, &c.

Wines, in bottles or on draft. Old Kentucky Peach Brandy and Bourbon Whiskey, Virginian Pennsylvania Old Monongahela Whiskey, New Jersey Old Brandy.

Great Western Beer.

Turner's Ginger Wine, Cider, Beer, Sprinkles and Seltzer.

Whisky, Hostler's Stomach Bitter, Wolf's & Schaefer's Sherry, Zimmerman's Glycerine, &c.

Also, Bottled Liquors, Wine, &c.

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

The best assortment of Bottled Liquors, Wine, Cordials, &c., in the West, some of which have been in the Old St. Louis, Leipzig's Block, Main street opposite the old Stage House, Jacksonville, Wis.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,

HENRY O. SPALDING,  
No. 45 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to pass off on the unsuspecting public, the imitation of my Patent Cephalic Pills, I would advise to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, "SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE," is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

SAVING THE PINES!

DISPATCH!

42—"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing furniture, toys, crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

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CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to pass off on the unsuspecting public, the imitation of my Patent Cephalic Pills, I would advise to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, "SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE," is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

SAVING THE PINES!

DISPATCH!

42—"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing furniture, toys, crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

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# Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache, CURE Nervous Headache All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They sold in removing Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, delicate females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at any time, with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

## BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 49 Cedar Street, New York.

## THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

### S P A L D I N G ' S

CEPHALIC PILLS,  
will convince all who suffer from

**H E A D A C H E ,**  
THAT A

**S P E E D Y A N D S U R E C U R E**  
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 1, 1861.  
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your servant,  
JAMES KENNEDY.

HARTFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

I wish to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them. Yours respectfully,  
MARY ANN STONEHOUSE.

SPRINGFIELD, HUNTINGTON, Conn., Jan. 15, 1861.  
Sir:  
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,  
J. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

Truly yours,  
W. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,  
Sir:  
I wish to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them. Yours respectfully,  
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,  
Franklin Co., Ohio,  
January 8, 1861.  
Dear Sir:  
Enclosed find twenty boxes (25) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Mr. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantaneously.

Truly yours,  
W. C. FILLER.

BELLEVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1861.  
A wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,  
W. C. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO,  
January 8, 1861.  
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Truly yours,  
W. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,  
Sir:  
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I will enclose to you a few lines of my receipt. Please send by return mail. Direct to  
A. R. WHEELER,  
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, air: cure of headache in all its forms.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been, troubled with the headache, use a box (Cephalic Pills), so that you may have them in case of an attack.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.—  
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY!

DISPATCH!

“A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.”—  
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